

# THE DAILY CLARION.

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1876.

NUMBER I.

## THE DAILY CLARION

Published every morning, (Mondays excepted), and contains the latest Legislative and Telegraphic Intelligence up to the hour of going to press.

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The DAILY CLARION will be delivered to city subscribers every morning, by faithful carriers, or will be left in postoffice, if preferred. Orders for the paper should be sent to our Counting Room.

## THE WEEKLY CLARION

Published every Wednesday morning. Two Dollars per annum, in advance. The publishers prepay postage on both editions.

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Members of the Legislature, and others wishing extra copies of either edition, are requested to give notice, in the case of the DAILY, the evening prior to publication, and in the case of the WEEKLY, on Tuesday morning.—Daily, 40 cents per dozen; Weekly, 75 cents per dozen.

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5 inch.	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50
6 inch.	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00
7 inch.	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50
8 inch.	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00
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## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### LEGISLATIVE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcements will be inserted under this heading until the organization of the Senate and House, at \$5.00 each. Candidates will be expected to remit the amount with order for publication.

We are authorized to announce the name of H. L. CAMERON, of Madison county, as a candidate for State Librarian and Keeper of the Capitol.

We are authorized to announce the name of WM. S. PATTON, of Lauderdale county, as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms at the ensuing session of the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce J. W. CONKLIN, of Warren county, as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms at the ensuing session of the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce C. A. BROUGHER, of Hinds, as a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the Legislature.

SUPPORTED by many members-elect of the Legislature, I announce myself as a candidate for the office of SERGEANT-AT-ARMS of the House, at the ensuing January term.

My connection with the late Vicksburg Monitor, the White Line organ, is a sufficient guarantee of my politics. I look to a Democratic Legislature for support.

ERNEST HARDENSTEL.

We are authorized to announce J. J. DENSON, of Lawrence, as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate at the approaching session of the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce L. HUDSON, of Hinds county, as a candidate for State Librarian and Keeper of the Capitol, at the ensuing session of the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce ALLEN P. LUSK, of Madison county, as a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce the name of H. R. KANSON, of Hinds, as a candidate for State Librarian, at the ensuing session of the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce the name of H. R. KANSON, of Hinds, as a candidate for State Librarian and Keeper of the Capitol, at the ensuing session of the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce W. J. ADAMS, of the Enterprise Courier, as a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives.

We are authorized to announce JOHN M. WARE, of Winston county, as a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce J. R. BURNEY, of Lafayette, as a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce D. M. WILKINSON, of Hinds, as a candidate for Keeper of the Senate, at the approaching session of the Legislature.

### The Impeachment Business.

If they do impeach Ames and Davis Cardozo, there won't be much left of the Radical party. With the Pilot gone, and Dozo gone, the whole brood of lesser Chameleons who cling to their coat-tails, will have to go too. It is said—it is a melting pot of ignorance—but, oh, my countrymen, let us not waste ourselves away in grief about Meridian Gazette.

We won't "waste ourselves in grief," there is one thing we should do, and that is to guard against any split in our party. So long as the Democratic party remains united and well disciplined, it will be invincible.—Vicksburg Herald.

And that can be done by a strict adherence to the rule of the party, to decide all matters involving the policy of the party and the selection of candidates, in caucus.—CLARION.

The CLARION's suggestion is the true one, and it is explicitly and comprehensively set forth in our Resolutions of Organization, adopted in our county convention.—Greenville Times.

## THE TIDAL WAVE.

### The Voice of the Press On Impeachment.

Vicksburg Herald.]

There is no question that Ames, Davis and Cardozo have all violated the laws of the State, time and again; there is no question that this can be proven to the satisfaction of sworn Senators. This being the case, how can the House escape investigating these cases? The high positions these officers occupy, instead of screening them, should cause honest legislators to thoroughly investigate their official conduct. But while we have no mercy to offer Cardozo, believing him to be a swindler, a thief and a suborner of perjury, we are willing to act magnanimously towards Ames, and either allow him to hold his office, if he can satisfy the Legislature perfectly that he will act in future for the good of the State, or to resign honorably. Right here the trouble arises. How can he satisfy the Legislature, when in the past he has only made promises to break them? We think his own self-respect should cause him to resign, as he must know that would suit the people of Mississippi. If a Mississippian could by any chance be elected Governor of Massachusetts, if he deserved the name of his native State, he would resign without a moment's hesitation, if he knew he was as objectionable to Massachusetts as Ames is to Mississippi.

A few weeks since we expressed ourselves rather unfavorably upon the impeachment of Ames. But the more we think, the less excuse can we give to support our views. That Ames has been guilty of flagrant violations of the Constitution, no one can deny; that he attempted, and, indeed, did take forcible possession of both the judiciary and legislative departments of the government, for the purpose of advancing the interest of Ames; that he armed the militia in the time of peace, in order to provoke a race war, are facts which none can deny. And why should he not be held responsible for these high crimes and misdemeanors? Policy; no other answer can be given, and that is no answer at all. We, therefore, after a calm consideration of the matter, believe that the Legislature should rigidly investigate the charges against Ames, and if guilty of the crimes charged against him, and we believe he is, he should be indicted, tried, convicted, and removed from the high place he now disgraces.

We were among the first to insist that the charges of high crimes and misdemeanors against Ames should be investigated, and, if found to be true, that he should be impeached. Can the Republicans say less? Are you in favor of the Legislature blindly ignoring these charges, and taking it for granted they are false without one word of inquiry? Be candid, and answer honestly. Would you adopt such a rule for the government of that body of representative men? If so, how could any officer, subject to impeachment and removal from office, ever be reached? How can the Legislature know anything of the truth of charges preferred against any officer unless the charges be investigated? And if, upon investigation, they are found to be true, it necessarily follows that articles of impeachment should be preferred; otherwise the Legislature becomes derelict of its duty, false to its high trusts, and a participator in crime with the criminal.

Our people are honest in their opinion of the guilt of the Governor, and they expect, naturally expect, those opinions to be either confirmed or overturned by his trial and conviction or clearance, after a fair and open trial, by the tribunal and in the manner prescribed by law. If charges are preferred against him, and, after such a trial as the law contemplates, he is either condemned or acquitted, the people will be satisfied; but they will not willingly acquiesce in a policy that can have no other effect than to allow Ames, without being held accountable for his past acts, to fill every Chancellorship and Judgeship with his political henchmen. Sub-Seller and Democrat.]

With such charges as these resting against the Governor of the State, the next Legislature would render itself the most odious and contemptible body of the kind that ever assembled, if it failed to institute articles of impeachment. If the charges prove to be unfounded, or to have been exaggerated, his honorable acquittal will relieve his character of the stain now resting upon it; while, on the other hand, if he is proved guilty, he deserves to be branded with infamy. Let strict justice be done in the matter. The people demand this and will be satisfied with nothing else.

Viewing the subject in this light, we are inclined to change our views upon the impeachment question, and now regard the successful prosecution of Ames before the bar of the Senate as absolutely essential to the future weal of this grand old commonwealth. Let Davis and Dozo go too, we can well spare the trio. Friar's Point Delta.]

In the last canvass it was boldly announced that Ames had instigated the riot at Vicksburg in the hope that the blood of twenty-five negroes might aid his party. This alone, if proven, should drive him in disgrace from his office. Let it be investigated.

## Southern States.]

The story of this man from first to last is without a parallel in history. The savage means he used to put himself into the U. S. Senate discovered in him an obtuseness of sensibility, a disrelish for true fame, a morbid instinct for guilty ambition which marks him the equal of King Richard the Third, who, on a similar occasion, offered a very high price for a horse. We believe it is due to the man, to the party, of which he is the representative in our State, to the age in which we live, and to the beginning of the new era of honest rule with which we propose to open the grand centennial of American Liberty in 1876, that Gov. Ames shall be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, during the sitting of the Legislature which assembles January 4th, 1876.

### The Removal of Ames.

Panola Star.]

It truly behoves the people, if they would consult their own future good, and the good of their State, to secure Ames' removal. For Ames to remain in his present position with the patronage that his position gives him, he will prove a most serious impediment to reformation and, to a great extent, clog the wheels of legislation.

### An Outside Journal's Estimate of Ames.

N. Y. Sun.]

Probably no Governor was ever more heartily detested by the people over whom he was placed than Gov. Ames has been, and still is, by the inhabitants of Mississippi. An alien and an adventurer, he has allied himself with the most disreputable class of black and white politicians in the State, and has steadily encouraged every measure calculated to add to the burdens which have been placed upon the shoulders of the unhappy taxpayers. He has countenanced the vilest thieves in office, and when, by a combination of the better class of colored voters with the whites, it became evident that the days of Grantism in Mississippi were numbered, he endeavored to secure a new lease of irresponsible power by an effort to create a war of races. Under these circumstances, it is not strange that some of the Conservatives, now that they have secured control of the Legislature, should deplore his impotence, and several Mississippi newspapers have advocated such a movement in vigorous language.

### Colony for Mexico.

Generals Jo. Shelby and Bacon Montgomery, both residents of Sedalia, have about perfected arrangements through the Mexican minister at Washington for the founding of a colony in that country. This colony will be founded under an offer appropriating half a million dollars for encouragement of immigrants, with all the rights of citizenship upon reaching Mexican soil, and the free privilege of working all lands. It will be strictly co-operative, similar to the plan of the Greeley and other flourishing Western colonies. A gentleman of this State is now visiting the different Eastern and Southern Railroads, for the purpose of perfecting low rates to emigrants. For the present, headquarters will be established at Sedalia, to be removed to Dallas, Texas, about the 1st of next April, where all parties will concentrate. From thence they will move overland to Mexico. The privilege of carrying arms has been applied for, both as safeguard against hostile Indians during the journey or other belligerent parties. The leaders of this colony contemplate settling in either the States of Sonora, Durango or Chihuahua, either of which are rich in agricultural productions and renowned for healthfulness. Valuable deposits of both silver and baser metals are found in these States.

### Agricultural Lien Law.

Oxford Falcon.]

We have been approached by no less than three prominent merchants of this county, one from Oxford, one from Taylor's and one from Abbeville, suggesting the advocating the repeal of this law. These gentlemen acknowledge that this law operates directly in their favor, but that it works against the general interest of the country, and is particularly oppressive to the poor man. It can be easily shown how it affects the poor man. A farmer gives a mortgage on his crop, to a merchant, for his supplies. This debt has to be met before any of his other creditors have any showing. The doctor, the blacksmith, the wagon maker, and all others with whom he has dealings, must take the chances, while the supply merchant is perfectly secure. The consequence is, that no matter what the man's needs may be, he cannot get even medical attention without his merchant guarantees the payment of the doctor's bill. He is thus made absolutely dependent upon his merchant. This, say these merchants, is the worst kind of slavery.

On Friday evening, the 19th inst., the beautiful residence of Capt. W. R. Barksdale, we are sorry to say, was burned to the ground. The fire accidentally caught from a defective flue, which reduced the house to ashes in a short time. We are happy to state that his magnificent furniture and other household goods were saved.—Grenada Sentinel.

## DEFERRED TELEGRAMS.

### Something More about Poor South Carolina.

#### Popular Support of Gov. Chamberlain Against the Thieves' Ring.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28.—The largest and most enthusiastic public meeting held in Charleston since the war, took place this evening in response to a call to sustain the action of Gov. Chamberlain in refusing commissions to Whipper and Moses.

The assemblage was largely composed of substantial business men of the city. Geo. W. Williams, the wealthiest merchant in the State, presided. The resolutions which were presented by Gen. Jas. Conner were adopted amid great cheering.

The preamble says: The action of the Legislature in electing as Judges W. J. Whipper and F. J. Moses, Jr., men whose proper place in a court-house is in the criminal's dock, is an insult to every safeguard which the law affords to life, liberty and property.

We deprecate all appeals to passion and to prejudice, but it behooves us to speak plainly; the attempt to place infamy and corruption in the seat of justice, violates the primal instincts of civilized humanity, and to that we will not submit. The right to justice and good government is one which we dare not relinquish.

With no hostility to the colored people of the State, mindful of the good conduct of those who have not been misled by evil counsels, we are determined to preserve to them every right and privilege guaranteed by the constitution and laws of the country. But the avowed purpose that there shall not be equality, but a domination of their race over the property and rights of the white people of the State, will be resisted to the last, and under no circumstances shall it prevail.

The resolutions protest against the elevation of Moses and Whipper to the bench, and avow the determination to resist to the end; while tendering to Gov. Chamberlain grateful thanks for the bold and statesmanlike struggle he has made in the cause of reform, in the economical administration of the government, in the preservation of the public faith, in the equal administration of justice and in the maintenance of the public peace, pledge steadfast support for the accomplishment of his noble purpose.

### RACE RIOT IN PENSACOLA.

#### Two Men Said to Have Been Killed.

From a gentleman who has just arrived in the city we learn that a serious riot occurred in Pensacola, Fla., on Monday last, growing out of the election for Mayor. It appears that matters progressed smoothly enough until the counting of the votes. Then, our informant states, the negroes demanded that Commissioner Dunkies should count a number of ballots which it had been decided must be thrown out. This he refused to do, when he was fired upon and almost instantly killed.

A negro who sided with Dunkies was also killed. Quite a fight then ensued, the whites ranging themselves on the side of order, and doing everything to suppress the difficulty. The Pensacola and Escambia Guards were called out, but when our informant left, the trouble seemed to have been quieted.

### U. S. Revenue Collector Trying to Help Morton & Co., Along.

#### Blood and Thunder.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Collector of Internal Revenue Shaughnessy, at Jackson, Miss., telegraphs the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that his deputy, W. B. Redmond, had been driven from his office and home, and from county to county in his division, while discharging his official duty, by armed bodies, who publicly defy the authority of the United States and threaten to resist.

If Redmond cannot discharge his duties without military interference, instruct me in the premises.

In reply the Commissioner telegraphed: "Is your evidence positive of Redmond's pursuit by armed bodies? How numerous are they and how large a force do you require?"

Shaughnessy replied by telegraph: "Evidence positive. Redmond notified by the Mayor of Summit, Pike county, to leave at once, as he and the peace officers could not protect him. Armed bodies numbering from fifty to seventy-five, assert he cannot remain in the division."

"A commissioned officer and twenty-five soldiers, if stationed at Liberty, Amite county, and instructed to support him for thirty days, or until the offending parties are arrested, would be sufficient. Cavalry, preferred as an escort, could accompany him on a tour through the bad counties, and have good effect."

The papers in the case were transmitted to President Grant, who directed the military officer commanding the Department of the South to furnish a sufficient force of cavalry to enable the proper officers to collect the revenue.

Stor talking about the rebellion; cease shaking the bloody shirt. Put down any man who tries to display that unfortunate and worn-out rag.—N. Y. Tribune.

## Congressional Districts.

### Friar's Point Delta.]

In former times the Congressional Districts ran directly across the State from east to west, but the Radicals, for party purposes, gerrymandered the State so as to consolidate the Democratic vote into one district. We propose to return as near as possible to the old style districts, and suggest the following as the proper distribution of counties in the first two:

1st DISTRICT.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
1873.	1873.	1875.	1875.	
Tishomingo.....	781	67	1,352	12
Alcorn.....	1,423	307	1,806	153
Prentiss.....	1,202	248	1,857	71
Tippah.....	1,009	291	1,408	208
Union.....	841	481	1,204	379
Benton.....	923	503	1,047	293
Marshall.....	1,998	3,126	3,156	2,856
Lafayette.....	1,651	1,355	2,079	1,061
DeSoto.....	622	1,950	2,405	1,556
Tate.....	1,506	1,338	1,973	1,495
Panola.....	1,485	2,938	2,968	2,406
Total.....	13,444	12,694	21,336	12,584
2d DISTRICT.	5	720	141	1,105
Tunica.....	294	1,295	533	800
Coahoma.....	103	813	348	1,920
Hollier.....	355	812	1,230	969
Tallahatchie.....	216	728	424	1,394
LeFlore.....	298	421	346	377
Sunflower.....	1,203	938	1,587	941
Yalobusha.....	543	1,152	1,230	983
Grenada.....	946	1,082	1,811	1,262
Carroll.....	1,255	42	1,563	205
Calhoun.....	1,392	474	1,442	464
Pontotoc.....	976	1,463	1,778	987
Chickasaw.....	1,162	715	2,423	183
Lee.....	1,073	.....	980	39
Itawamba.....	1,837	2,007	2,613	1,516
Monroe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	11,557	12,662	18,558	13,167
Democratic majority, 1st Dist. 1873.	750			
Republican majority, 1st Dist. 1875.	8,752			
Democratic majority, 2d Dist. 1873.	1,105			
Democratic majority, 2d Dist. 1875.	5,309			

### The Spencer Investigation—Report of the Committee.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 30.—The Spencer investigation committee reported in the Senate, which was crowded with spectators. The reading of the report occupied ninety minutes and was listened to with profound attention. In summing up, the committee say:

He, Spencer, during the election of members of the Legislature, used means to secure to himself their votes; that he abused the army, the postoffice and internal revenue departments of the government. He brought the evils of war upon the people, caused them to flee from their homes and abstain from voting. He resorted to his office to the purposes of bargainings and bribes to secure votes for his re-election. He corrupted United States officials, for whom he had procured Federal appointments, and forced his appointees, under threats of removal from office, to pay money, and some of them to commit crimes to obtain to him his election. He caused men to be appointed to sinecure positions in the custom-house, postoffices and revenue offices with the intent and understanding that while in office they would not be required to render service to the Government, but would get their pay, and while so paid they would employ their time in securing pledges of votes and influence to re-elect him to the United States Senate. He paid and caused to be paid money to members of the Courthouse Assembly to secure their votes. He paid and caused to be paid money to members of the Legislature to defeat a quorum at the Capitol and thereby prevent the election of a Senator by that body, and his most trusted agent, J. J. Hinds, caused a member of that body to be drugged and almost killed to prevent his attendance. He dealt in United States offices as in merchandise, to secure money and gain votes for Senator.

His managers with his concurrence caused a State Senator for a money consideration to break his pledge of honor to another Senator, having pre-arranged the scheme thereby to secure a seat in the United States Senate. Through his said manager he procured the presiding officer of the Senate to connive at this fraud and to rule in violation of all parliamentary law and usage so as to unseat a Senator elected by the people, and seat in his place a partisan of Spencer, who was not elected by the people, and who held no certificate of election. He caused to be filled the lobby of the Senate with armed retainers, to overawe Senators and sustain by force and violence what he had achieved by fraud. He used his power and influence, and the money he controlled through his position as Senator, to the debauchery of men in office, so that his conduct was working evil continually.

The report was received and ordered printed, and committee given time to prepare a memorial to the United States Senate, against Spencer's further occupancy of a seat in that body. The report was signed by the whole committee, on which both parties were represented. It fills fifteen columns of the Advertiser, of December 31.

COL. RODERICK SEAL informs the editor of the Handsboro Democrat that he has served notice of contest on John R. Lynch, of this District, in Congress. His case will be disposed of as soon after the re-assembling of Congress after the Christmas holidays as practicable. In the meantime, he will return home, collect and collate his evidence. He is sanguine of success finally.—Natchez Democrat.

Turners Fall Reporter: "Never say fail." Say you will pay so many cents on the dollar.

## THE SOUTH.

### Her Numerical Strength and Productive Resources.

McComb City Intelligencer.]

What is known as the South, in ordinary parlance, viz: the late slave States, is numerically and industrially the largest of the great geographical divisions of the Union.

Many people have deluded themselves with the idea that the West was the controlling political section in the Union. Reference to the census will serve to explode this error. The aggregate population of the Union, according to the last official enumeration, is placed at 38,555,983 souls. Of this the Middle and Eastern States combined furnish 12,000,000 souls. The West furnishes 12,000,000, while the South furnishes 14,000,000.

Political power is distributed in the electoral college on the following basis: New England States..... 38 Middle States..... 71 Great West..... 107 Great South..... 138 Total..... 363

Forty-four votes to this Southern vote in the electoral college would give this section control of the Presidential election. The addition of the negro to the voting population has added immensely to the representation of the late slave states in Congress, and in the electoral college, so that class of our people, who have so bitterly deprecated the incorporation of the negro element into the body politic, will see that it is not without its compensating advantages. Here and there, where districts have been gerrymandered to promote partisan ends, so as to give control to the ignorant and incapable element, it may not have worked well. But these operations have been confined to particular localities and are exceptions, while the reverse has been the rule. A large majority of the Southern States will be represented in the next Congress by men of intelligence and capacity, who, it is believed, will direct their energies to the good work of allaying sectional animosities and of promoting the unity, honor and glory of the common country.

In productive resources and exportation crops the South is even further ahead of any one of the other sections than in population and numerical representation. Her chief staple, cotton, enters into the uses of our civilized world, and larger interests are dependent upon it than upon any other article of exportation; to say nothing of her developed, and still vaster undeveloped, resources, which need only to be touched by the magic hand of capital and enterprise to spring forth into life and activity.

### The Fall of Avery.

And lastly there is poor Avery, with one foot in the penitentiary and dragging the other over the threshold. About four years ago, Avery married a young widow who aspired to "high social position in Washington." The era was one of show and splurge; the woman was handsome, bright and ambitious; the man indulgent and vain, and the salary only \$3,500 a year—enough, God knows, for plain, honest comfort; enough for a cozy, quiet home, and for such "social position" as good behavior and sterling manhood and womanhood can always find if they seek it in the proper place; enough for any two young people who love each other better than they love fuss and feathers, and who recognize it as their duty to please each other before they try to please anybody else. But it was not enough for Avery and his ambitious, brilliant partner. Well, that romance will soon be ended; and, though it takes a ruined man and a woman with all her hopes blighted and all her ambitions dashed into despair to illustrate it, it will yet be worth the sacrifice to the American public.—Washington Letter.

### The Hounds Tugging Away at Mississippi.

St. Louis Republican.]

A telegram from Washington, to a New York paper, asserts that the last political campaign in Mississippi will probably be fought over in Washington, and that the fight promises to last all winter. The agitators are the Ames faction of the Republicans; the defendants, the Conservative party, composed of the white Democrats, colored taxpayers, and the Republican followers of ex-Senator Pease.

In the present condition of public opinion, Morton's resolution to appoint a Senate committee to inquire why and how Ames and his carpet-bag crew were beaten in Mississippi, is nothing less than a gross impertinence. The honest men of both parties have long been convinced that the State was cursed by the meanest and most despicable tyranny that ever disgraced the soil of the republic; and that until this tyranny was thoroughly and completely broken, Mississippi could hope for no permanent regeneration.—St. Louis Republican.

The President refuses to order any more troops to the Texas frontier, asserting that none can be spared. He is also opposed to the contemplated reduction of the army, and declares he will veto any bill embodying the proposition.—Cincinnati Commercial.

A business that is picking up—The rag-gatherer's.